MONTHLY REPORT ON CHILEAN FOREIGN TRADE

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GOBIERNO DE CHILE
SERVICIO NACIONAL DE
ADUANAS

Head Quarters, Foreign Trade Studies Department

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INTRODUCTION

The information contained in this Report is provided with special emphasis on those goods with a higher participation and variations for the main markets of destination and origin. The figures herewith considered are those of import valued on CIF basis and those of export valued on FOB, without Value Change Report. As from such scheme, product figures are obtained on the basis of tariff item additions

Such preliminary figures arise from Customs operations relating to the declarations of Entry and Exit of goods, as set forth in Kyoto Convention, 1995 and the UN Manual of Statistics on International Trade of Goods. According to the above mentioned instruments, the term "imports" means goods brought into a Customs territory by means of clearance for home use which provides for the free circulation of such goods in the Customs territory upon the payment of import duties and taxes levied; on the other hand, the term "exports" is defined as goods of free circulation which leave the Customs territory and are intended for their definite stay abroad, being excluded those goods which leave the country covered either by a temporary exit procedure for an outward processing or a manufacturing procedure, for an outward processing or a manufacturing procedure.

Figures provided by Customs are used by the Central Bank of Chile as stipulated in the Manual on Balance of Payments; therefore, they come to complement the publications of the Issuing Agency.

OVERVIEW

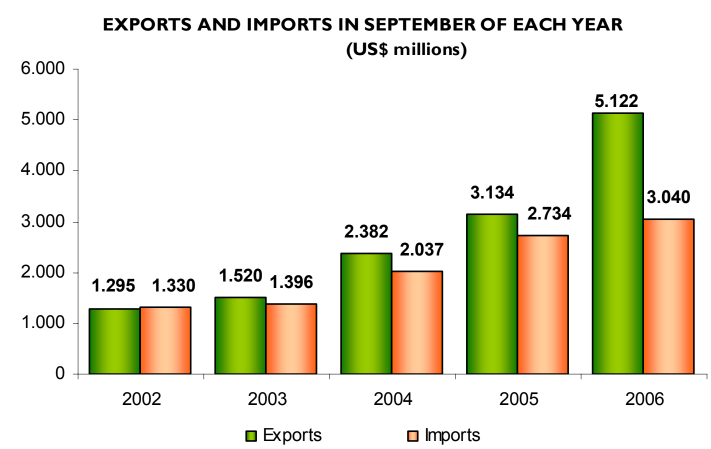
In the first nine months of 2006 trade exchange amounted US$ 67,072 millions, which represented an increase of 34% compared to the same period of 2005. This growth was explained mainly by the increase of 48% reached by exports and to a lesser extent by the increase in imports (17%). Total exports amounted US$ 41,429 millions, while imports amounted US$ 25,643 millions, determining a trade balance surplus of US$ 15,786 millions.

That increase was reflected in the different geographical areas mainly Europe, Asia and America, with a total trade of 42%, 34% and 30%, respectively. In America, trade totaled US$ 28,889 millions, which was equal to an increase of 30% in relation to the amount registered in Jan.-Sept. period of 2005. This result was influenced by the increase of trade with the United States during September, which explains 48% increase registered by America and 76% increase by Nafta. Brazil is another important trade partner of Chile in America, and bilateral trade reached US$ 5,149 millions between January and September 2006, which represents an increase of 33% compared to the same period of 2006. .

Bilateral trade between Chile and Asia represented 28% of the total Chilean trade, reaching US$ 19,031 millions between January and September 2006. This result was mainly explained by the increase of trade exchange with South Korea (61%) and Japan (33%), although China was the main trade partner during the period with 32% share in the total trade with the Asian continent.

Europe, the third trade partner of Chile (with a share of 24% in total trade), was the most dynamic continent in terms of trade, excelling trade growth with the Netherlands (66%), Italy (61%) and France, which together contributed with US$ 3,046 millions to the total trade amount registered in Jan.-Sept. period 2006.

(Details of the previous commented figures are shown in Tables 1, 2 and 3 of the Annex).

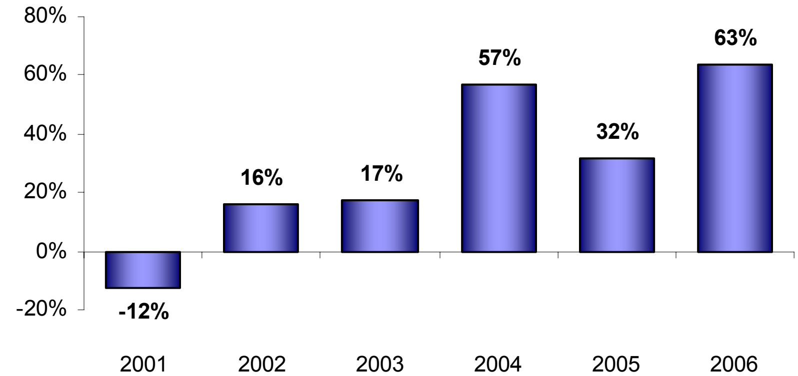


TOTAL EXPORTS

The export growth in the period analyzed is mainly explained by the strong increase of exports to United States, the Netherlands, Japan, Korea and Italy, which together amounted additional US$ 6,888 millions. In aggregated terms, particularly important was the increase of Chilean exports to the United States, destination market in which the value of exports increased by 63%, increasing exports to that market in US$ 2,724 millions. In Asia, the increase of exports to Japan (37%) implied that Chile's trade partner in such continent accrued shipments for US$ 4,436 millions during Jan.-Sep. 2006, while due to the growth of exports to South Korea (62%), it has become Chile's third trade partner in order of importance within the Asian continent above the most destination markets in the European Union and America. Meanwhile, in Europe the growth of exports was leaded by the increase in value of exports to the Netherlands (64%), destination market that registered the most important absolute increase within that continent (US$ 1,125 millions).

"The increase of exports to the United States was one of the most outstanding facts between January and September 2006."

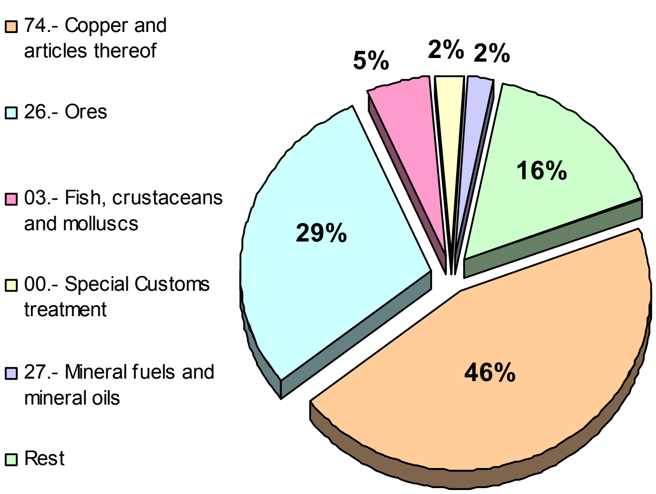
EXPORT GROWTH RATE
(September of each year v/s September of previous year)



MAIN EXPORTED PRODUCTS

The main exported products with significant exported value, which have been identified in Chapters of the Customs tariff, are shown in Tables 4 and 5 of the Annex.

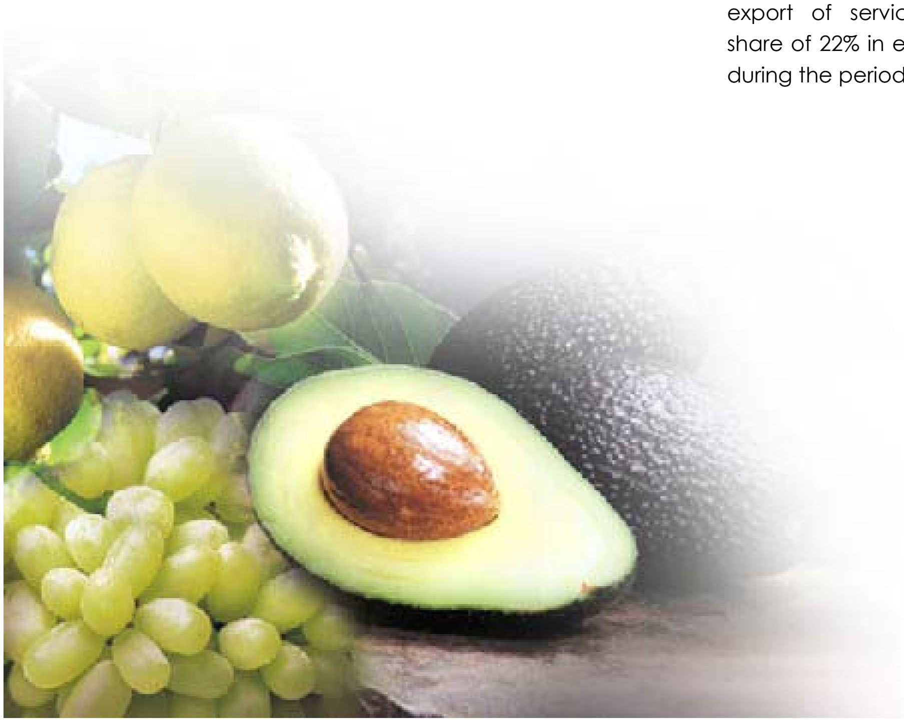
Between January and September copper mining represented 63% of the total amount exported by Chile, which was equal to US$ 23,188 millions, with which copper shipments increased by 88% during the period. However, its dynamism has become the great driver of exports due to the high incidence of copper on Chile's export basket, which explains 39% increase registered by the total exported by Chile in Jan.-Sept. period. This result was fundamentally influenced by the price movements of copper in the main international markets, for which reason the average price for exports of refined copper, unwrought, increased by 83%, while exports of copper ores and concentrates increased by 93%, compared to the same period of 2005. However, the high increase in price has not been accompanied by an increase in the exported quantity, which registered a decrease of 4% in exports of refined copper, unwrought and it has not changed in comparison with the same period of the previous year in exports of copper ores (0% variation). From the total unwrought refined copper shipments (US$ 12,955 millions), 22% was exported to United States, 14% to Italy and 12% to France, among other countries. In turn, Asia was the main destination market for copper ores, being Japan the main buyer which registered 32% of the value of exports, followed by China and South Korea with a share of 19% and 9% respectively.



Exports of molybdenum ores and concentrates accrued a drop of 23% in the exported amount compared to Jan—Sept. period 2005. This drop was mainly due to the cutting of the declared average price for that product (-28%), since the increase of the exported amount reached 8%, confirming the decreasing trend in prices of this ore during the 9 months of the year. According to the main destination markets for Mo between Jan.-Sept. 2006, 32% of molybdenum ores was shipped to the Netherlands, 26% to Japan, followed by México with a share of 9%. It should be mentioned the growth of exports of silver and zinc ores and concentrates since they accrued US$ 101 millions in Jan.-Sept. period of 2006, in circumstances that exports of such ores reached US$ 65 millions in the same period of 2005. Growth in shipments of iron ores and concentrates (13%) has been also important; this increase is explained by the rise in export price 15% since the volume of export shipments dropped by 1% during Jan-Sept 2006.

After metal mining, fishing and aquiculture sector reflected a high incidence in export growth during Jan. – Sept. 2006, particularly the salmon-culture which exported US$ 1,155 millions in the period, which meant an increase of 30% compared to the same period of previous year, and with 3% share in exports of the country . This result was mainly influenced by an increase of the average price of salmon, which increased, on average 46% in the case of fillets and 31% in the rest of salmons, since the quantities exported dropped 6%. United States was the main destination market for Chilean salmon (fillets), country that accrued 64% of the value exports carried during the period, followed by Germany and Japan (with a share of 10% and 7% respectively. As far as trout export shipments are concerned, the second product in order of importance within the above-mentioned sector, they registered an increase of 33%, which focused both on the average price increase (8%) and on quantity (23%), reaching US$ 321 millions in the period under study. Japan was the main destination country for that product with a share of 78%.

Export of services was another important item which has a high incidence in export growth during Jan.-Sept. period of 2006, reaching US$ 259 millions. This figure represents an increase of 40% in relation to the exported amount in the same period of 2005. United States was the main destination market for export of services with a share of 22% in export value during the period.



In the field of mineral fuels and mineral oils classified in Chapter 27 of Customs Tariff, “Diesel oil” fuel had a great influence on the growth of exports, which increased the exported amount by 156%, reaching US$ 208 millions. This increase was mainly due to the exported amount which duplicated in the period (107%), since the average price increased by 24%. 4% of the exported amount was shipped to the United States, the same destination market for 61% of Fuel oil shipments.

In The period analyzed, gold and silver, unwrought, were also important export mining products, which increased exports in 70% and 83% respectively. This result was mainly influenced by an increase of the average price (36% and 56% respectively), although the quantities exported also increased in the period (25% and 18% respectively). United States was the main destination market for these products, reaching 67% share in the case of unwrought gold and 44% in the case of unwrought silver.

In Jan. – Sept. 2006 period fruit growing contributed with 0.58 percentage points to the export growth. According to share in the exported amount, grapes were the main exported product, reaching US$ 701 millions, US$ 88 millions more than the amount registered during the same period of 2005. It should be mentioned the growth of exports of apples (13%), kiwi fruit (11%) and dried plums (27%), which was reflected in an increase of the exported amount, which amounted US$ 105 millions more than the figure registered in the same period of 2005. United States was the main destination market for grapes and apples, with a share of 54% and 13% respectively in the value of shipments. In turn, wood was the other sector that experienced a high increase in the volume exported between Jan.-Sept. 2006, reaching US$ 1,483 millions, which represented an increase of 14%. United States was the main destination market for wood, with a share in export shipment value of the following products: rods and mouldings (95%), fiberboard of wood (67%) and veneered panels (43%). Boards and thick boards of pinus were the main wooden products exported in Jan.-Sept. period, since they represented 38% of value of exports, which was equal to almost 4 millions cubic meters. United States was the main destination market for boards and thick boards of pinus with a share of 44% in export value, followed by Mexico with 20% share.

"Between January and September, the amount associated with the main categories and export sectors increased, effect to which the run-up of copper price was added"

In the field of inorganic chemicals classified in Chapter 28 of Customs Tariff, iodine had a great influence on the growth of exports, which increased the exported amount by 11%, reaching US$ 196 millions. This increase was mainly due to the increase of the average price (20%), since the exported quantity dropped by 7% during the period. However, lithium carbonate was the product with the highest influence on the growth of exports within this field, which contributed with additional US$ 24 millions to the exports made. In turn, the exported amount of molybdenum trioxide increased by 12%, forced by the increase in volume (48%), since the average price was reduced by 24%. 28% of iodine was exported to United States; although China, Brazil and Japan were also important destination markets (with a share of %, 9% and 9% respectively).

Finally, Ferro-molybdenum (67%) and methanol (21%) were two products which had a great influence on the exports, by volume, contributing together with additional US$ 189 millions to exports during the period.

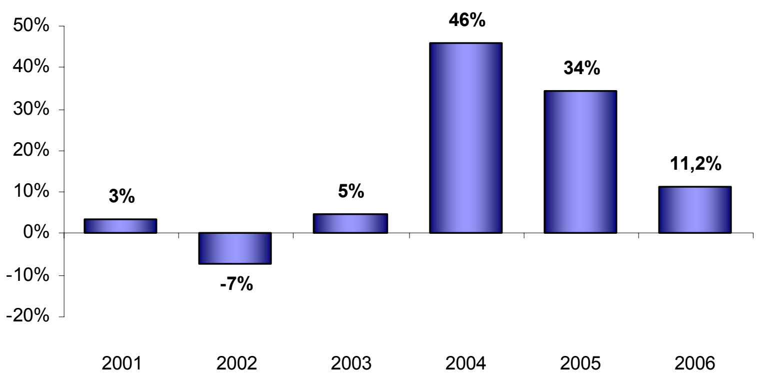
A detailed breakdown of aggregations based on Customs Tariff is shown in Tables N° 4 and N° 5 in the annex where the main products within sectors and groups with higher amounts are identified.

TOTAL IMPORTS

In Jan. – Sept. period 2006, imports amounted US$ 25,643 millions, an increase of 17% over the same period f 2005. Imports came mainly from America, accruing 54% of its value during that period, followed by Asia and Europe (21% and 16% share respectively). However, Asia registered the highest increase as region of origin of imports (35%), mainly due to a strong increase of imports from China and South Korea, countries which increased more than US$ 1,124 millions compared to Jan.-Sept. period 2005. Imports from America increased by 13%, being Ecuador the most dynamic origin, which contributed with more than US$ 256 millions to imports carried in Jan.-Sept. period. For information on countries and economic blocks see Table N° 2 in the annex of this Report

"Import growth rates registered between January and September 2006 was influenced more by China and Brazil, which contributed with additional US$ 1,229 millions".

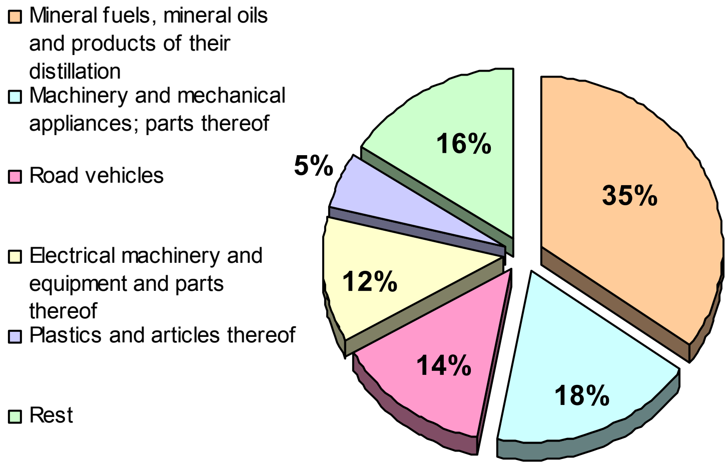
IMPORT GROWTH RATE
(September of each year v/s September of previous year)



IMPORTS BY TYPE OF PRODUCT

Fuels continue to be the commodity with higher import CIF values, which represented nearly 25% of the total imports made between January and September 2006. It should be mentioned that fuels were the products with higher incidence in growth rates of total imports (17%) since they contributed with 7,3 percentage points to the above-mentioned growth. Within this sector, crude petroleum was the main imported product, which represented 15% of the total amount imported by Chile, amount equal to US$ 3,821 millions. The informed average price of crude petroleum increased around 27%, while the imported quantity increased by 12%. Angola was the main originating country for crude petroleum (28% share), followed by Brazil (24%), (21%) and Argentina (17%). In contrast, the price of diesel oil fuels increased by 32%, while quantity increased by 19% compared to the same period of 2005. In Between January and September 2006, imports of natural gas amounted US$ 331 millions, decreased by 18% and the average price was reduced by 3% compared to the same period of 2005. The amount imported of gasoline for road vehicles increased by 9%, mainly due to the increase in the registered average price (52%) since the imported quantity

"Fuels were the main import commodities, equal to 25%of total Chile imports".



registered a decrease of 28%.

Machinery and electrical appliances and parts thereof classified in Chapter 85 of Customs tariff are included in the second most important group with a share of 9% in the national imported amount and an increase of 26%. This group reached US$ 2,222 millions during the period analyzed, figure that exceeded in US$ 461 millions the amount registered in the same period of 2005. One of the most important items within this commodity group was cellular telephones, which represented 1.8% of the total imported by Chile. The quantity of imported cellular telephones increased by 29% over the same period of 2005, but the average price did not change (3%). Imports of color TV sets amounted US$ 193 millions and increased by 68% over Jan.-Sept. period 2005, figure explained mainly by an increase of imported quantity of such apparatus (50%). Cellular telephones came mainly from Mexico (37%), Brazil (30%) and Korea (19%), while color TV sets came from Mexico (52%), China (26%) and Korea (15%).

Road vehicles, in order of incidence, were included in the third main import commodity group, being the main ones motor vehicles which registered imports for US$ 917 millions, equal to 35% of the value imports during the period analyzed. In contrast, imports of cabin-fitted chassis for trucks registered higher increases during the period, which is explained mainly by the increase in the imported quantity (51%). Imports of motor vehicles came mainly from Japan (29%), Korea (23%) and Brazil (10%), while cabin-fitted chassis came from Brazil (61%) and Germany (15%).

In relation to percentage contribution to imports, cereals were included in the other commodity group with high incidence, which contributed with 0.9 percentage point to the total import growth. Maize (corn) was the main product within this group, which increased the imported amount by 70% over Jan.-Sept. period 2005. This product amounted US$ 159 millions in the period analyzed. In September maize (corn) came from Argentina (69% share) and United States (30% share). During the Jan.-Sept period 2006 imports of wheat, which came mainly from Argentina (53%), was one of the cereals with high increase, increasing 5 times the amount of imports over the same period 2005. This increase was mainly due to the strong growth of imported quantity (500%), as well as to a reduction in the average price of wheat (15%). Thus, this cereal registered imports for less than US$ 150 millions, amount that exceeded US$ 29 millions registered between January and September of the previous year.

Machinery and mechanical appliances and parts thereof, classified in Chapter 84 of Customs Tariff was one of the import group with higher share (13%), reaching US$ 3,436 millions between January and September 2006. This amount represents an increase of 3% over Jan.-Sept. period 2005, which meant 0.4 percentage points in total import growth registered in the period 2006. Computers were the

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imported product with high share in import growth during the period analyzed and they represented 14% of the imported amount, which was equal to US$ 474 millions. Gas turbine was the imported product with higher incidence in imports made during Jan.-Sept. period, contributing with additional US$ 96 millions over the same period 2005. 38% of computers imported between January and September 2006 came from China and 25% from United States.

The main imported products identified in Chapters of Customs Tariff and selected by their high incidence in the change of the amount imported between January and September 2006 over the same period of previous year are shown in Tables N°6 and N° 7 in the annex.

Matropolitan Customs Office and Customs Offices in valparaíso and San Antonio have higher share in imported amount between January and September 2006".

IMPORTS BY CUSTOMS OFFICES

The distribution of the imported amount by Customs Offices is shown in the following Table where it can be observed that the Customs Offices with higher share were Valparaiso (30%), San Antonio (23%) and Metropolitan (14%). According to variations with respect to Jan.-Sept. period 2005, Customs Offices in Coquimbo and Puerto Aysen registered the highest growth rates, particularly the first one, in which value of imports increased by 520%, reaching US$ 73 millions between January and September 2006. Likewise, it should be mentioned that imports through the Customs Office in Valparaiso registered the highest increase, contributing with additional US$ 2,121 millions to imports made during the period analyzed.

Table N° 8 in the annex shows the distribution of the main imported products that entered the country through the main Customs Offices, according to % share of CIF amount. Regarding imports of fuels, 50% of crude petroleum entered the country through the Customs Office in Valparaiso, while 43% through the Customs Office in Talcahuano and 70% of diesel and 76% of gasoline for road vehicles entered through the Customs Office in Valparaiso. of liquefied propane gas entered through the Customs Office in Valparaiso. According to road vehicles, 80% of motor vehicles entered the country through the Customs Office in San Antonio, while 98% of diesel buses entered through the Customs Office in Los Andes. Total imports of cellular telephones, 63% of natural gas and 94% of digital cameras entered the country through the Metropolitan Customs Office. 65% of imports of dumpers for mining and total imports of anhydrous ammonia and sulphuric acid (two chemicals associated with mining activity) were handled through the Customs Office in Antofagasta.

According to imports of cereals between January and September 2006, Customs Office in San Antonio registered higher amount of imports of maize (corn) (71%), and wheat (65%), while 92% of rice entered the country through the Customs Office in Los Andes.

IIMPORTS PER CUSTOMS OFFICES

(CIF amount in US$ millions)

CUSTOMS OFFICE	Jan-Sep 2005	Jan-Sep 2006	% Change	% Share
Valparaíso	5.657	7.778	37%	30,3%
San Antonio	5.367	5.896	10%	23,0%
Metropolitan	3.076	3.658	19%	14,3%
Los Andes	2.751	2.902	5%	11,3%
Talcahuano	2.701	2.864	6%	11,2%
Antofagasta	1.158	1.261	9%	4,9%
Iquique	358	388	8%	1,5%
Punta Arenas	292	369	26%	1,4%
Arica	188	187	0%	0,7%
Tocopilla	81	94	15%	0,4%
Puerto Montt	79	81	2%	0,3%
Coquimbo	12	73	522%	0,3%
Osorno	60	51	-14%	0,2%
Chañaral	50	36	-27%	0,1%
Coyhaique	4	6	34%	0,0%
Puerto Aysen	0	1	500%	0,0%
Grand Total	21.833	25.643	17%	100%

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EXPORTS BY EXPORTER SIZE

A brief analysis of exports made between January and September 2006, as per exporter size is carried out in this Section. It was considered the exports registered during the last four years in order to classify exporters: micro exporter (less than US$ 100 thousand), small-scale exporter (between US$ 100 thousands and US$ 1 million), medium-scale exporter (between US$ 1 million and US$ 10 millions) and large-scale exporters (more than US$ 10 millions).

Between January and September 2006 export growth rates of micro exporters grew 95%, and those of small-scale exporters reached 53%, compared the same period of 2005. For medium-scale exporters the increase of their exports was below the export average (48%), which determined that medium-scale exporters reduced its share by 1.7 percentage points in total exports. (For more details, see Table 9 in the annexes).

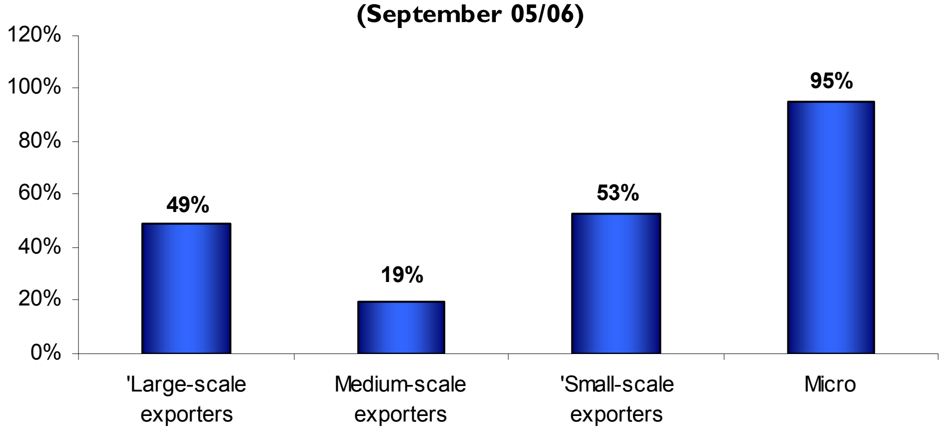
Exports to the United States amounted US$ 7,041 millions in the period analyzed, which meant an increase of 63% over the same period 2005. Exports made by micro exporters registered the highest increase (90%), while large-scale exporters increased by 68%, contributing with additional US$ 2,493 millions to exports of Jan.-Sept. period. Large and medium-scale exporters filled the market with 96% share (altogether); nevertheless, the share loss phenomenon registered at global level by medium-scale exporters continues, which in the American market was 3.7 percentage points in relation to the share registered between January and September.

Exports to the European Union increased by 66% in relation to the amount registered in Jan-Sept. period 2005. This was due mainly to the export increase of large-scale exporters (71%). Likewise, micro exporters reached exports for US$ 32 millions, although their relative share was maintained. In contrast, large-scale exporters increased their share by 2.9 percentage points.

Although exports to South Korea increased significantly (62%) within this market, the importance acquired by large enterprises determined the development of such market. Between January and September 2006 exports carried out by large enterprises implied 98% of the total exports to South Korea and moreover they were the most dynamic of the period (64%).

The English translation of this Report is included for information purposes only. In the event of any discrepancy or difference of interpretation, the Spanish original shall prevail

Growth Rate of Chilean Exports according to Exporter Size (September 05/06)



Nota:
Clasificación de acuerdo a los montos exportados por empresa durante el periodo. Micro exportador: menos de 100 mil dólares; Pequeño: entre 100 mil y 1 millón de dólares; Mediano: entre 1 millón y 10 millones de dólares; Grandes: más de 10 millones.

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TABLE N°1

EXPORTS (US$ millions)

Area / Period	September 2005	September 2006	% Var.	% Share September 2006
AMERICA	**9.993,6**	**14.992,4**	**50,0%**	**36,2%**
ALADI	**4.456,1**	**6.414,4**	**43,9%**	**15,5%**
Mercosur	**1.806,4**	**2.707,7**	**49,9%**	**6,5%**
Brazil	1.260,2	1.988,5	57,8%	4,8%
Argentina	465,1	605,8	30,2%	1,5%
Peru	524,9	684,5	30,4%	1,7%
Venezuela	259,9	352,9	35,8%	0,9%
Nafta	**6.227,6**	**9.726,3**	**56,2%**	**23,5%**
USA	4.316,8	7.040,5	63,1%	17,0%
Mexico	1.161,1	1.776,5	53,0%	4,3%
Canada	749,7	909,3	21,3%	2,2%
Rest of America (3)	471,0	628,2	33,4%	1,5%
EUROPE	**7.291,7**	**12.011,1**	**64,7%**	**29,0%**
European Union (25)	**6.752,8**	**11.197,2**	**65,8%**	**27,0%**
European Union (15)	**6.707,1**	**11.023,2**	**64,3%**	**26,6%**
Netherlands	1.758,9	2.883,5	63,9%	7,0%
Italy	1.206,0	2.102,7	74,3%	5,1%
France	1.023,3	1.830,0	78,8%	4,4%
Belgium	673,5	1.233,6	83,2%	3,0%
Rest of Europe (4)	539,5	815,8	51,2%	2,0%
ASIA	**10.180,6**	**13.532,2**	**32,9%**	**32,7%**
Japan	3.234,8	4.436,2	37,1%	10,7%
China	3.372,2	3.515,4	4,2%	8,5%
South Korea	1.527,1	2.468,9	61,7%	6,0%
Taiwan	962,9	1.210,6	25,7%	2,9%
Rest of Asia (5)	1.084,2	1.902,9	75,5%	4,6%
Rest of the World	**614,7**	**893,4**	**45,3%**	**2,2%**
TOTAL	**28.080,7**	**41.429,1**	**47,5%**	**100,0%**

Note 1: Data shown in decreasing order per % share column

Note 2: China includes Hong Kong; Trade exchange with Mexico is included within the total of ALADI and NAFTA in both cases

Note 3: Rest of America means American countries that not belong to Aladi, Mercosur or Nafta

Note 4: Rest of Europe means European countries that not belong to European Union (UE25)

Note 5: Rest of Asia means Asian countries except those explicitly shown in the Table.

Source: Provisional figures of Exit Declaration)

TABLE N°2

IMPORTS (US$ millions)				
Area / Period	September 2005	September 2006	% Var.	% Share September 2006
AMERICA	**12.283,0**	**13.897,0**	**13,1%**	**54,2%**
ALADI	**8.262,3**	**9.376,4**	**13,5%**	**36,6%**
Mercosur	**6.310,9**	**6.810,3**	**7,9%**	**26,6%**
Argentina	3.551,4	3.394,9	-4,4%	13,2%
Brazil	2.617,1	3.160,7	20,8%	12,3%
Peru	850,7	1.031,6	21,3%	4,0%
Colombia	149,9	405,7	170,7%	1,6%
Nafta	**4.485,2**	**5.172,9**	**15,3%**	**20,2%**
USA	3.655,4	4.108,9	12,4%	16,0%
Mexico	531,1	701,2	32,0%	2,7%
Canada	298,7	362,8	21,5%	1,4%
Rest of America (3)	66,6	48,8	-26,6%	0,2%
EUROPE	**4.062,4**	**4.116,8**	**1,3%**	**16,1%**
European Union (25)	**3.768,8**	**3.892,8**	**3,3%**	**15,2%**
European Union (15)	**3.701,2**	**3.806,0**	**2,8%**	**14,8%**
Germany	860,2	943,9	9,7%	3,7%
France	519,1	535,6	3,2%	2,1%
Spain	449,5	530,3	18,0%	2,1%
Italy	392,1	461,9	17,8%	1,8%
Rest of Europe (4)	293,6	224,1	-23,7%	0,9%
ASIA	**4.070,7**	**5.498,7**	**35,1%**	**21,4%**
China	1.844,5	2.529,7	37,1%	9,9%
South Korea	739,7	1.178,7	59,3%	4,6%
Japan	735,1	834,2	13,5%	3,3%
Taiwan	166,4	197,7	18,8%	0,8%
Res of Asia (5)	584,9	758,4	29,7%	3,0%
Rest of the World	**1.416,8**	**2.130,1**	**50,3%**	**8,3%**
TOTAL	**21.832,9**	**25.642,6**	**17,4%**	**100,0%**

Note 1: Data shown in decreasing order per % share column

Note 2: China includes Hong Kong; Trade exchange with Mexico is included within the total of ALADI and NAFTA in both cases

Note 3: Rest of America means American countries that not belong to Aladi, Mercosur or Nafta

Note 4: Rest of Europe means European countries that not belong to European Union (UE25)

Note 5: Rest of Asia means Asian countries except those explicitly shown in the Table.

Source: Provisional figures of Exit Declaration)uente

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TABLE N°3

TRADE EXCHANGE (US$ millions)				
Period / Area	September 2005	September 2006	% Var.	% Share September 2006
AMERICA	**22.276,6**	**28.889,3**	**29,7%**	**43,1%**
ALADI	**12.718,4**	**15.790,8**	**24,2%**	**23,5%**
Mercosur	**8.117,3**	**9.518,0**	**17,3%**	**14,2%**
Brazil	3.877,3	5.149,2	32,8%	7,7%
Argentina	4.016,5	4.000,8	-0,4%	6,0%
Peru	1.375,7	1.716,1	24,7%	2,6%
Colombia	401,9	710,1	76,7%	1,1%
Nafta	**10.712,8**	**14.899,3**	**39,1%**	**22,2%**
USA	7.972,2	11.149,4	39,9%	16,6%
Mexico	1.692,2	2.477,7	46,4%	3,7%
Canada	1.048,4	1.272,1	21,3%	1,9%
Rest of America (3)	537,6	677,0	25,9%	1,0%
EUROPA	**11.354,1**	**16.127,9**	**42,0%**	**24,0%**
European Union (25)	**10.521,6**	**15.089,9**	**43,4%**	**22,5%**
European Union (15)	**10.408,4**	**14.829,1**	**42,5%**	**22,1%**
Netherlands	1.893,7	3.150,3	66,4%	4,7%
Italy	1.598,2	2.564,5	60,5%	3,8%
France	1.542,4	2.365,6	53,4%	3,5%
Germany	1.533,7	2.177,4	42,0%	3,2%
Rest of Europe (4)	833,2	1.039,9	24,8%	1,6%
ASIA	**14.251,3**	**19.030,9**	**33,5%**	**28,4%**
China	5.216,7	6.045,1	15,9%	9,0%
Japan	3.969,9	5.270,4	32,8%	7,9%
South Korea	2.266,8	3.647,6	60,9%	5,4%
Taiwan	1.129,4	1.408,3	24,7%	2,1%
Rest of Asia (5)	1.669,1	2.661,3	59,4%	4,0%
Rest of the World	**2.031,6**	**3.023,5**	**48,8%**	**4,5%**
TOTAL	**49.913,7**	**67.071,7**	**34,4%**	**100,0%**

Note 1: Data shown in decreasing order per % share column

Note 2: China includes Hong Kong; Trade exchange with Mexico is included within the total of ALADI and NAFTA in both cases

Note 3: Rest of America means American countries that not belong to Aladi, Mercosur or Nafta

NNote 4: Rest of Europe means European countries that not belong to European Union (UE25)

Note 5: Rest of Asia means Asian countries except those explicitly shown in the Table.

Source: Provisional figures of Exit Declaration)uente

MAIN EXPORTED PRODUCTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CHAPTERS OF CUSTOMS TARIFF (FOB amount in US$ millions)					
HS Chapter	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	Jan-Sep 05	Jan-Sep 06	%Change	% Share
74	74.- Copper and articles thereof	8.423,1	15.809,5	88%	38,2%
	Refined copper, unwrought (copper cathodes and other primary forms)	7.338,1	12.955,3	77%	31,3%
	Blister copper (anodes and blister)	788,4	2.026,8	157%	4,9%
	Copper waste	70,4	250,5	256%	0,6%
	Copper mattes	12,6	104,9	733%	0,3%
	sheets of refined copper	31,2	61,5	97%	0,1%
	Other products	182,4	410,5	125%	1,0%
26	26.- Ores	6.689,0	10.195,3	52%	24,6%
	Copper ores and concentrates	4.186,8	8.101,4	93%	19,6%
	Molybdenum ores	2.148,8	1.658,9	-23%	4,0%
	Iron ores and concentrates	197,2	222,9	13%	0,5%
	Ash and residues containing recoverable silver and/or gold	85,5	101,5	19%	0,2%
	Silver ores and concentrates	48,5	60,4	25%	0,1%
	Zinc ores and concentrates	16,9	41,0	143%	0,1%
	Other products	5,3	9,2	74%	0,0%
3	03.- Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	1.505,9	1.850,8	23%	4,5%
	Fillets of salmon	544,1	691,3	27%	1,7%
	Salmon (other tha fillets)	342,6	464,0	35%	1,1%
	Trouts	242,2	321,3	33%	0,8%
	Hake	94,6	102,8	9%	0,2%
	Saurel	74,3	79,9	8%	0,2%
	Tongues (gonads) of sea urchin	45,0	36,3	-19%	0,1%
	Oher products	163,1	155,2	-5%	0,4%
0	00.- Special Customs treatment	587,8	869,9	48%	2,1%
	Ship's supplies: fuels, lubricants, material and other goods.	403,1	611,4	52%	1,5%
	Exports of services authorized by National Customs Service	184,7	258,5	40%	0,6%
44	27.- Mineral fuels and mineral oils	544,0	793,2	46%	1,9%
	Gasoline for road vehicles	329,0	395,7	20%	1,0%
	"Diesel Oil" fuel	81,2	207,6	156%	0,5%
	Fuel Oil N°6	57,5	107,9	88%	0,3%
	Liquefied butane gas	29,7	31,9	7%	0,1%
	Other products	46,6	50,1	8%	0,1%
71	71.- Precious metals, semi-precious stones, metal cals with precious metal and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	320,7	566,3	77%	1,4%
	Unwrought gold, monetary	232,8	396,0	70%	1,0%
	Unwrought silver	82,9	152,1	83%	0,4%
	Other products	5,0	18,2	264%	0,0%
28	08.- Edible fruit and nuts	1.670,9	1.891,1	13%	4,6%
	Fresh grapes	612,8	700,6	14%	1,7%
	Fresh apples	287,0	359,4	25%	0,9%
	Fresh kiwifruit	91,5	110,1	20%	0,3%
	Plums, fresh	70,5	67,1	-5%	0,2%
	Plums, dried	51,5	65,5	27%	0,2%
	Raspberries	62,2	62,8	1%	0,2%
	Other products	495,4	525,6	6%	1,3%

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HS Chapter	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	Jan-Sep 05	Jan-Sep 06	%Change	% Share
44	44.- Wood and articles of wood	1.306,2	1.483,4	14%	3,6%
	Boards and thick boards, coniferous	530,4	566,1	7%	1,4%
	Shaped wood (profile shapes and mouldings)	195,3	257,9	32%	0,6%
	Fiberboard of wood	168,5	196,6	17%	0,5%
	Veneered wood consisting of coniferous sheets of a thickness <= 6 mm	137,1	167,3	22%	0,4%
	Wood in chips or particles	114,2	138,9	22%	0,3%
	Doors and their frames, of wood	69,3	75,5	9%	0,2%
	Other products	91,4	81,1	-11%	0,2%
29	29.- Organic chemicals	457,1	559,3	22%	1,4%
	Methanol (methyl alcohol)	419,8	515,7	23%	1,2%
	Pentaerythritoll (pentaerythrite)	11,1	13,1	18%	0,0%
	Dioctyl orthopthalates	7,5	9,3	24%	0,0%
	Oher products	18,7	21,2	13%	0,1%
72	72.- Iron and steel	387,0	481,3	24%	1,2%
	Ferro-molybdenum	329,2	421,9	28%	1,0%
	Other products	57,8	59,4	3%	0,1%
28	28.- Inorganic chemicals	624,0	715,2	15%	1,7%
	Iodine	175,6	195,5	11%	0,5%
	Molybdenum trioxide	163,8	182,9	12%	0,4%
	Nitrate of potassium	121,4	127,3	5%	0,3%
	Lithium carbonate	64,7	88,7	37%	0,2%
	Other products	98,5	120,8	23%	0,3%
	TOTAL MAIN CHAPTERS	**22.515,7**	**35.215,3**	**56,4%**	**85,1%**
	REST OF CHAPTERS	**5.546,1**	**6.190,1**	**11,6%**	**14,9%**
	TOTAL	**28.061,8**	**41.405,4**	**47,6%**	**100,0%**

Note: Chapters and products selected by incidence in variation registered in the period studied over the same period of previous year.

CUTABLE N° 5

DEDESTINATION MARKETS OF SOME OF THE MAIN EXPORTED PRODUCTS

(% of share in FOB value between January and September 2006)

PRODUCT	United States	Japan	China	Netherlands	South Korea	Italy	France	Brazil	Mexico	Germany	Taiwan	India	Spain	Other countries	TOTAL
Refined copper, unwrought (cathodes and other primary forms)	22%	1%	9%	10%	6%	14%	12%	5%	2%	3%	8%	0%	2%	7%	100%
Blister copper (anodes and blister)	18%	-	3%	9%	11%	-	-	0%	21%	-	-	-	-	39%	100%
Copper waste	12%	0%	11%	0%	11%	-	-	26%	4%	6%	0%	-	-	31%	100%
Copper mattes	-	-	-	-	23%	-	-	-	-	40%	-	-	-	37%	100%
sheets of refined copper	49%	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%	26%	0%	-	2%	22%	100%
Copper ores and concentrates	-	32%	19%	-	9%	-	-	7%	1%	5%	-	11%	5%	12%	100%
Molybdenum ores	5%	26%	3%	32%	3%	3%	-	6%	9%	-	-	0%	2%	9%	100%
MIron ores and concentrates	5%	23%	39%	-	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22%	100%
Ash and residues containing recoverable silver and/or gold	-	-	-	-	5%	-	-	-	41%	11%	-	-	-	43%	100%
Silver ores and concentrates	-	13%	-	-	-	-	-	-	87%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Zinc ores and concentrates	-	37%	7%	-	26%	-	-	7%	-	-	-	-	-	23%	100%
Fillets of salmon	64%	7%	0%	0%	0%	1%	4%	2%	3%	10%	0%	-	1%	8%	100%
Salmon (other tha fillets)	23%	29%	3%	-	3%	-	4%	10%	1%	8%	1%	-	0%	19%	100%
Ttrouts	4%	78%	3%	0%	0%	-	0%	1%	0%	1%	-	-	-	13%	100%
Hake	12%	4%	4%	0%	0%	1%	4%	1%	0%	7%	-	-	52%	15%	100%
Saurel	-	1%	-	-	-	1%	9%	0%	0%	-	-	-	2%	88%	100%
Tongues (gonads) of sea urchin	1%	98%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	100%
Exports of services authorized by National Customs Service	22%	1%	0%	1%	-	0%	2%	3%	7%	2%	-	-	4%	59%	100%
Gasoline for road vehicles	21%	-	-	3%	-	-	-	-	5%	-	-	-	-	71%	100%
"Diesel Oil" fuel"	4%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96%	100%
Fuel Oil N°6	61%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39%	100%
Liquefied butane gas	-	12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	88%	100%
Unwrought gold, monetary	67%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	31%	100%
Unwrought silver	44%	-	-	-	-	-	-	8%	-	4%	-	-	-	45%	100%
Fresh grapes	54%	1%	1%	8%	3%	1%	1%	1%	4%	1%	2%	-	2%	23%	100%
Fresh apples	13%	-	0%	9%	-	2%	3%	1%	3%	1%	12%	1%	5%	50%	100%
Fresh kiwifruit	13%	2%	0%	13%	7%	19%	3%	2%	4%	1%	1%	-	11%	25%	100%
Plums, fresh	35%	-	0%	10%	-	2%	1%	5%	5%	1%	6%	-	5%	30%	100%
Plums, dried	8%	2%	0%	2%	-	6%	1%	2%	16%	15%	0%	-	1%	47%	100%
Raspberries	43%	3%	-	6%	-	1%	12%	1%	0%	5%	-	-	1%	29%	100%
Boards and thick boards, coniferous	44%	8%	3%	-	1%	-	-	-	20%	-	2%	-	5%	17%	100%
Madera perfilada (moduras, perfiles)	95%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	4%	100%
Fiberboard of wood	67%	1%	2%	0%	-	0%	-	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	100%
Veneered wood consisting of coniferous sheets of a thickness <= 6 mm	43%	1%	-	8%	-	4%	0%	-	29%	0%	-	-	0%	16%	100%
Wood in chips or particles	-	94%	1%	-	4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Doors and their frames, of wood	91%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%	-	-	-	0%	7%	100%
Methanol (methyl alcohol)	9%	-	-	27%	40%	-	6%	12%	-	-	-	-	-	5%	100%
Pentaerythritoll (pentaerythrite)	25%	-	-	2%	-	0%	-	6%	27%	1%	-	-	0%	39%	100%
Dioctyl orthopthalates	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	60%	-	-	-	-	-	38%	100%
Ferro-molybdenum	8%	5%	-	45%	0%	-	-	5%	1%	2%	2%	-	10%	23%	100%
Iodine	28%	9%	10%	-	1%	-	-	9%	2%	0%	0%	8%	-	33%	100%
Molybdenum trioxide	6%	4%	0%	85%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	5%	100%
Nitrate of potassium	20%	0%	8%	-	-	-	-	6%	0%	-	-	-	12%	54%	100%
Lithium carbonate	16%	30%	12%	-	6%	3%	-	-	1%	9%	0%	1%	2%	21%	100%

Note 1: Horizontal Ranking of countries per accrued amount of main exported products

TABLE N° 6

PMAIN IMPORTED PRODUCTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CHAPTERS OF CUSTOMS TARIFF

(CIF amount in US$ millions)

HS Chapter	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	Jan-Sep 05	Jan-Sep 06	%Var	% Share
27	Mineral fuels and mineral oils	4.879,6	6.463,7	32%	25,2%
	Crude petroleum	2.681,3	3.821,1	43%	14,9%
	Diesel Oil" fuel"	737,9	1.160,6	57%	4,5%
	Natural gas, in gaseous state	413,3	331,4	-20%	1,3%
	Gasoline for road vehicles	270,9	296,0	9%	1,2%
	Coal	222,7	238,7	7%	0,9%
	Liquefied ´propane gas	176,4	223,0	26%	0,9%
	Other products	377,1	392,9	4%	1,5%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; Sound recordres and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts of such articles.	1.761,4	2.222,2	26%	8,7%
	Cellular telephones	348,6	465,4	34%	1,8%
	Reception apparatus for television, colour.	114,7	193,0	68%	0,8%
	TRANSCEIVERS FOR RADIO-BROADCASTING	25,7	61,8	140%	0,2%
	Parts for radiotelephony	44,8	61,4	37%	0,2%
	Other products	1.227,6	1.440,6	17%	5,6%
87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof.	2.266,7	2.592,1	14%	10,1%
	Motor vehicles	809,7	916,9	13%	3,6%
	Light trucks	325,2	295,4	-9%	1,2%
	Cabin-fitted chassis for trucks	163,1	237,6	46%	0,9%
	Dumpers designed for off-highway use://-- capacity l > 30 ton	158,9	204,4	29%	0,8%
	Diesel://--having > 15 seats:/--- Motor > 2 500 cc	133,3	179,1	34%	0,7%
	Road tractors for semi-trailers- Diesel, output. > 200 HP	112,3	144,4	29%	0,6%
	Other products	564,2	614,3	9%	2,4%
10	Cereals	160,9	347,6	116%	1,4%
	Maize (corn) other than for sowing	93,8	159,2	70%	0,6%
	Wheat	29,3	149,6	411%	0,6%
	Rice	17,3	24,3	40%	0,1%
	Other products	20,5	14,5	-29%	0,1%
84	Machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	3.348,7	3.436,9	3%	13,4%
	Input and output units for computers	395,7	474,3	20%	1,8%
	Gas turbines	4,7	100,5	2038%	0,4%
	Parts for computers	69,6	87,6	26%	0,3%
	Other products	2.878,7	2.774,5		10,8%
23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal-fodder	198,7	284,3	43%	1,1%
	Flours and pellets of soja	102,7	120,5	17%	0,5%
	Other products	96,0	163,8	71%	0,6%
39	Plastics and articles thereof	883,4	968,9	10%	3,8%
	Polyethylene having a specific gravity of >= 0.94	138,9	162,4	17%	0,6%
	Polyethylene having low gravity	96,6	107,3	11%	0,4%
	Poly (ethylene terephthalate)	58,8	54,0	-8%	0,2%
	Poly (vinyl chloride) not mixed with any other substances	46,6	48,8	5%	0,2%
	Other products	542,5	596,4	10%	2,3%
	TOTAL MAIN CHAPTERS	**13.499,4**	**16.315,7**	**20,9%**	**64%**
	REST OF CHAPTERS	**8.333,5**	**9.326,9**	**11,9%**	**36%**
	TOTAL	**21.832,9**	**25.642,6**	**17,4%**	**100%**

Note: Chapters and products selected by incidence in variation registered in the period studied over the same period of previous year.

TABLE N° 7

ORIGINS OF SOME OF THE MAIN IMPORTED PRODUCTS

(% share in CIF amount imported during January-September 2006)

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	Argentina	Brazil	USA	Angola	South Korea	China	Japan	Mexico	Nigeria	Ecuador	Peru	Germany	Canada	Congo	Netherlands	Venezuela	Thailand	Other countries	TOTAL
Crude petroleum	17%	24%	-	28%	-	-	-	-	10%	8%	6%	-	-	4%	-	-	1%	2%	100%
"Diesel Oil" fuel	0%	-	59%	-	30%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	4%	6%	-	0%	100%
'Natural gas, in gaseous state	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
'Gasoline for road vehicles	31%	-	30%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12%	-	22%	-	-	5%	100%
Coal	2%	-	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20%	-	-	-	-	77%	100%
'Liquefied ´propane gas	87%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	6%	100%
'Cellular telephones	-	30%	3%	-	19%	3%	-	37%	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	8%	100%
'Reception apparatus for television, , colour.	0%	2%	1%	-	15%	26%	1%	52%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%	100%
Transceivers for broadcasting	-	0%	6%	-	-	4%	1%	1%	-	-	-	38,1%	0,2%	-	-	-	-	50%	100%
Parts for radiotelephony	0%	2%	20%	-	-	3%	1%	8%	-	-	0,1%	11,3%	0,8%	-	-	-	1%	53%	100%
Motor vehicles	9%	10%	7%	-	23%	0%	29%	5%	-	-	-	6,7%	0,4%	-	-	-	-	10%	100%
Light trucks	15%	8%	9%	-	16%	-	33%	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16%	0%	100%
Cabin-fitted chassis for trucks	1%	61%	7%	-	2%	-	10%	1%	-	-	-	14,6%	-	-	-	-	-	4%	100%
Dumpers designed for off-highway use://-- capacity l > 30 ton	-	0%	93%	-	-	-	5%	-	-	-	-	-	0,5%	-	-	-	-	1%	100%
Diesel buses ://--having > 15 seats:/--- Motor > 2 500 cc	-	98%	-	-	0%	1%	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Road tractors for semi-trailers- Diesel, output. > 200 HP	1%	48%	22%	-	-	-	0%	21%	-	-	-	5,3%	0,1%	-	-	-	-	2%	100%
Maize (corn) other than for sowing	69%	1%	30%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Wheat	53%	-	28%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,5%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Rice	79%	2%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	19%	100%
Input and output units for computers	0%	4%	27%	-	2%	38%	3%	6%	-	-	-	0,9%	0,3%	-	0,5%	-	0%	18%	100%
Gas turbines	-	-	46%	-	1%	-	43%	-	-	-	-	0,7%	0,4%	-	-	-	-	9%	100%
Parts for computers	0%	0%	54%	-	1%	15%	5%	2%	-	-	-	0,2%	0,1%	-	-	-	1%	23%	100%
Flours and pellets of soja	43%	14%	31%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12%	100%
Polyethylene having a specific gravity of >= 0.94	9%	31%	3%	-	45%	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	0%	10%	100%
Polyethylene having low gravity	19%	38,4%	10%	-	12%	1%	0%	2%	-	-	-	1%	5%	-	-	0%	1%	11%	100%
Poly (ethylene terephthalate)	31%	1%	31%	-	31%	1%	-	4%	-	-	1%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Poly (vinyl chloride) not mixed with any other substances	13%	0%	38%	-	20,5%	0%	-	4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	24%	100%
Digital cameras	-	0%	25%	-	0%	56%	8%	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	11%	100%
Electrostatic photocopying apparatus	-	0%	6%	-	1%	40%	13%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%	-	0%	35%	100%
Instruments and apparatus for medical use	0%	1%	31%	-	1%	0,1%	9%	-	-	-	-	34%	6%	-	16%	-	-	3%	100%
Trousers for women and grirs (including "jeans")	2%	1%	1%	-	-	85%	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	11%	100%
Trousers for men and boys (including "jeans")	1%	1%	0%	-	-	82%	0%	0%	-	-	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	1%	14%	100%
Men's shirts	4%	3%	1%	-	-	77,3%	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	15%	100%

NNote 1: Horizontal Ranking of countries per accrued amount of main imported products

MAIN PRODUCTS IMPORTED THROUGH CUSTOMS OFFICES OF ENTRY

(% share in CIF amount imported during January-September 2006)

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	Valparaíso	Talcahuano	San Antonio	Metropolitan	Los Andes	Antofagasta	Punta Arenas	Iquique	Tocopilla	Arica	Chañaral	Osorno	OTHERS	TOTAL
'Crude petroleum	50%	43%					7%						0%	100%
"Diesel Oil" fuel"	70%	17%				9%		3%		1%	1%		1%	100%
Natural gas, in gaseous state		7%		63%		20%	1%		9%				0%	100%
Gasoline for road vehicles	76%	24%											0%	100%
Coal	18%	39%				11%			23%		9%		0%	100%
'Liquefied propane gas	47%	12%			3%	4%	27%					6%	1%	100%
Cellular telephones				100%									0%	100%
Reception apparatus for television,colour.	43%		46%	10%				1%				0%	0%	100%
Transceivers for broadcasting	1%	0%	7%	92%				0%					0%	100%
Parts for radiotelephony	1%		2%	97%	0%								0%	100%
Motor vehicles with spark-ignition internal combustion	8%		80%		10%			2%					0%	100%
Light trucks	14%		62%		12%		0%	2%		11%			0%	100%
'Cabin-fitted chassis for trucks	4%		52%		44%								0%	100%
Dumpers designed for off-highway use://-- capacity l > 30 ton	27%		0%		0%	65%		8%					0%	100%
Diesel buses ://--having > 15 seats:/--- Motor > 2 500 cc	0%		2%		98%			0%					0%	100%
Road tractors for semi-trailers- Diesel, output. > 200 HP	9%		45%	0%	46%								0%	100%
'Maize (corn) other than for sowing	19%		71%		7%	0%				3%			0%	100%
Wheat	20%	8%	65%		3%	1%							3%	100%
Rice	3%		3%		92%	1%		1%					0%	100%
'Input and output units for computers	11%	0%	18%	70%	1%	0%		1%					0%	100%
Gas turbines	8%	33%	57%	2%									0%	100%
'Parts for computers	11%	0%	48%	39%	1%			0%				0%	0%	100%
'Flours and pellets of soja	2%	15%	75%		4%	1%				5%			0%	100%
Polyethylene having a specific gravity of >= 0.94	22%	1%	22%	0%	38%	9%		8%	0%	1%			0%	100%
Polyethylene having low gravity	20%	1%	25%		48%	4%		2%					0%	100%
'Poly (ethylene terephthalate)	35%	3%	46%		16%								0%	100%
Poly (vinyl chloride) not mixed with any other substances	45%		43%	0%	13%								0%	100%
Digital cameras	2%	0%	3%	94%	0%			1%				0%	0%	100%
Electrostatic photocopying apparatus	17%	1%	49%	20%	13%							0%	0%	100%
'Instruments and apparatus for medical use	25%	0%	4%	70%									0%	100%
Trousers for women and grirs (including "jeans")	48%		35%	10%	0%		0%	6%		0%			0%	100%
Trousers for men and boys (including "jeans")	45%		42%	7%	1%			4%		2%			0%	100%
Men's shirts	47%	0%	41%	10%				2%					0%	100%
Jerseys and similar articles, knitted or crochetted	49%		41%	8%	0%			2%		1%			0%	100%
T-shirts and singlets, knitted or crochetted	55%		31%	11%	1%			2%		1%			0%	100%
Babies' garments, knitted or crochetted	51%		34%	8%	0%			5%		1%			0%	100%
Herbicides	43%		24%	4%	29%								0%	100%
Fungicides	38%	0%	50%	6%	7%								0%	100%
Reagents for diagnosis and laboratory use	2%		4%	94%	0%								0%	100%
Metal ore extraction preparations for mineral applications	1%		3%			85%		10%					0%	100%
Insecticides	38%	0%	32%	3%	26%								0%	100%
Ammonia, anhydrous						100%							0%	100%
Disidium carbonate (soda ash, heavy)	0%	10%	54%		0%	36%							0%	100%
Sodium hydroxide	17%	48%	23%		5%	1%		2%	4%				0%	100%
Sulphuric acid; oleum	0%				0%	100%							0%	100%
Sodium sulphides	23%	2%	4%	3%	17%	7%		44%		0%			0%	100%
Tubes and pipes the external diameter of which exceeds 406.5 mm, of iron	17%	27%	1%	1%	13%	32%	1%	9%					0%	100%
Threaded fixing articles, of steel	41%	4%	23%	19%	7%	5%		2%					0%	100%
Equipment for scaffolding, shuttering, propping or pitpropping	72%	0%	24%	0%	3%	1%							0%	100%
Tubes of stainless steel	53%	3%	25%	12%	7%	1%		0%					0%	100%
Tube or pipe fittings, of stainless steel	28%	1%	23%	34%	6%	6%		1%				0%	0%	100%

GOBIERNO DE CHILE SERVICIO NACIONAL DE ADUANAS

TABLE N°9

EXPORTS PER EXPORTER SIZE

EEXPORTS TO UNITED STATES

(FOB amount in US$ millions)

Size of exporters	Jan-Sep 2005	Jan-Sep 2006	% Change	% Share Jan-Sep 06
Large-scale exporters	3.644,3	6.136,9	68%	87%
Medium-scale exporte	535,4	613,6	15%	9%
Small-scale exporters	119,6	194,2	62%	3%
Micro	17,5	33,2	90%	0%
W/previous movement	0,0	62,7	-	1%
TOTAL	4.316,8	7.040,5	63%	100%

(*)Exporters which did not register exporting activity during the last four years

EXPORTS TO SOUTH KOREA

(FOB amount in US$ millions)

Size of exporters	Jan-Sep 2005	Jan-Sep 2006	% Change	% Share Jan-Sep 06
'Large-scale export	1.476,5	2.421,9	64%	98%
Medium-scale expo	40,2	30,6	-24%	1,2%
Small-scale exporte	8,4	13,1	56%	0,5%
Micro	2,0	1,9	-5%	0,1%
W/previous movem	0,0	1,3	-	0%
TOTAL	1.527,1	2.468,9	62%	100%

(*)Exporters which did not register exporting activity during the last four years

TOTAL EXPORTS

(FOB amount in US$ millions)

Size of exporters	Jan-Sep 2005	Jan-Sep 2006	% Change	% Share. Jan-Sep 06
'Large-scale exporters	24.872,5	37.084,3	49%	90%
Medium-scale exporte	2.478,4	2.958,7	19%	7,1%
Small-scale exporters	622,5	950,4	53%	2,3%
Micro	107,1	209,3	95%	0,5%
SW/previous moveme	0,1	226,5	-	1%
TOTAL	28.080,7	41.429,1	48%	100%

((*)Exporters which did not register exporting activity during the last four years

EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN UNION

(FOB amount in US$ millions)

Size of exporters	JanSep 2005	Jan-Sep 2006	% Change	% Share Jan-Sep 06
"Large-scale expor	6.042,3	10.339,1	71%	92%
Medium-scale expo	556,7	611,6	10%	5,5%
Small-scale exporte	135,2	172,8	28%	1,5%
Micro	18,7	32,1	72%	0,3%
SW/previous mover	0,0	42,5	-	0%
TOTAL	6.752,8	11.198,0	66%	100%

(*)Exporters which did not register exporting activity during the last four years